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DWARF-NAMES: A STUDY IN OLD ICELANDIC RELIGION

A. INTRODUCTION

THE purpose of this article is to further the understanding of the nature and function of dwarves in Old Icelandic belief by an investigation of the names applied to them. I have therefore collected the dwarf-names, supplied meanings and etymologies, and classified the names by form and function. These names are scattered through the *Fornaldarsögur*, the Younger Edda and in various Eddic poems. Most of the names are in two versified lists; the shorter list in stanzas 10 to 16 of the *Völuspá*,¹ the longer, called *Dverga heiti*, among the *nafnþulur*.² These two lists, which are derived from a common source, have a large number of names in common; the *Völuspá* has nine or ten that are not in the *þulur*, and the latter have a somewhat larger number which are not in the *Völuspá*. The various manuscripts show variant readings. All these readings are of interest to us, for the opinion of a scribe as to what is a suitable name for a dwarf may be just as valuable as the opinion of the man who composed the original.³

The Icelandic *þulir*, the men who composed versified jingles, were skilled technicians in verse, and would have been ridiculous in

¹ There are three redactions of the text of the shorter list; (1) in the *Völuspá* in *codex regius* of the Elder Edda; (2) in slightly different wording, in *codex regius* of the Younger Edda, *Gylfaginning*, Chapter 14; (3) in the version of the *Völuspá* found in *Hauksbók*.

² They are in two manuscripts which contain the Younger Edda, *A. M. 748, II, 4to*, and *A. M. 757 4to*. Best accessible in Finnur Jónsson, *Den norsk-islandske Skjaldedigtningen* (København, 1912), A I, 679 f.; B I, 672.

³ The variants of the dwarf-names in the *Völuspá* have been collected three times; (1) by Sophus Bugge, *Norræn Fornkvæði* (Christiania, 1867), 27 f., (2) by Eugen Mogk, *PBB VII* (1880), 249 ff., (3) by B. Sijmons in Sijmons and Gering, *Die Lieder der Edda* (Halle, 1906), I, 20 f.

their own eyes and before the public had they resorted to nonsense words⁴ to fulfil the requirements of their difficult metrical scheme. Moreover, the *pulur* were only secondarily a metrical *tour-de-force*; primarily they were a thesaurus of poetic diction arranged by subject matter. So the conditions under which these lists were composed lead us to expect dwarf-names that were readily intelligible to contemporary Icelanders and that described the dwarves in accordance with popular belief.⁵ But the names did not have to be clear at the first glance, for the Icelanders were lovers of riddles and a name that puzzled the reader or hearer and then dawned on him, pleasantly spiced his dish of philology served with rhyme-sauce.⁶

B. DICTIONARY OF DWARF-NAMES⁷

Ái	Great-grandfather. Cp. <i>ái</i> , <i>idem</i> .
Álfr	Elf. Cp. <i>álfr</i> , <i>idem</i> .
Álfriegg	Elfking. Cp. MHG dwarf-name <i>Alberich</i> , from which <i>Álfriegg</i> is borrowed and adapted, <i>alb</i> , 'elf,' and the stem found in Gothic <i>reiks</i> , 'king.'

⁴ Otto Jespersen is in error when he says, "In the poetry of the Old Norsemen we again find a liking for meaningless sounds. Take the names for the dwarfs in the Snorra Edda:—" and he quotes *Voluspá* 11 and 12 in the Younger Edda. "Several of these names recall well-known words. Most of them however are certainly empty sounds, but as such of great effect." He follows this with a list of Othin-names of which he says, there are "no few that are mere empty sounds, unconnected with anything known," with more to the same effect. The Othin-names had been explained in 1924 by Falk in his *Odensheite*, cited *infra*. Jespersen's remarks are in his "Mankind, Nation and Individual from a Linguistic Point of View," *Institutet for sammenlignende Kulturforskning*. Serie A: Forelesninger IV (Oslo, 1925), 188 ff. Zachrisson calls attention to Jespersen's error in *Studia neophilologica*, I (1928), 85.

⁵ In a previous article "They who await the second Death," *Scandinavian Studies and Notes* IX [1927], 167–201) I have shown in detail the characteristics of dwarves as recorded in the Icelandic Romantic Sagas.

⁶ So much time has intervened between the beginning of this study and its completion that I can not indicate in all cases which definitions and etymologies are my own and which are due to others; and so I have abstained from branding any of my property and must assume responsibility for the errors of my predecessors as well as of myself. I am fully aware that many of the definitions and etymologies offered in the following pages are problematical, but I hope that this tabulation will result in others bringing better solutions.

⁷ Since the occurrences of each name are ordinarily listed in E. H. Lind, *Norsk-isländska dopnamn och fingerade namn från medeltiden* (Upsala, 1905–15), or Finnur Jónsson, *Lexicon poeticum antiquæ linguæ septentrionalis* (København, 1913–16) or in both, it is necessary to give this information only in cases where for some

Alíus	The other. “Asmundarsaga Kappabana” in Detter, <i>Zwei Fornaldarsögur</i> (Halle, 1891), 81. Cp. Latin <i>alius, idem</i> . <i>Vide Annarr infra.</i>
Alvíss	Exceedingly wise. Cp. <i>allviss, idem</i> .
Alþjófr	Wholly a thief. Cp. <i>alaupn</i> , ‘Complete destruction,’ <i>algildi</i> , ‘complete recompense,’ <i>alheilsa</i> , ‘complete health,’ i.e., <i>al-</i> ‘all,’ <i>þjófr</i> , ‘thief.’
Ánarr	<i>Vide Ónarr infra.</i>
Andvari	A gentle breeze. Cp. <i>andvari</i> , (1) ‘a variety of fish, gurnard, <i>milius</i> , (2) a gentle breeze, (3) watchfulness, vigilance,’ <i>andi</i> , ‘breath, breathing, a current of air,’ <i>varr</i> , ‘attentive, careful, watchful,’ <i>andblásinn</i> , ‘inflated,’ <i>andblaup</i> , ‘suffocation,’ <i>andlauss</i> , ‘breathless, dead,’ <i>andlát</i> , ‘loss of breath, death,’ MnN <i>anddor</i> , (wind-door) ‘ventilating hole in the wall of a barn.’ It is evident that the first meaning of <i>Andvari</i> was ‘wind-wary.’ The choice of meaning here is determined by the use of <i>Gustr</i> in <i>Reginsmál</i> 5 ³ as a synonym of <i>Andvari</i> . <i>Vide Gustr infra.</i>
Ánn	<i>Vide Ónn infra.</i>
Annarr	The other, the second. <i>Vsp. 11⁷</i> . <i>V. 1.</i> to <i>Ánarr, Ónarr</i> . Cp. <i>annarr, idem</i> . <i>Vide Altus supra.</i>

reason it is not readily found in the above works. The former is here referred to as *Lind*, the latter as *FJ*. *FJ* defines many of these names, as does also Hugo Gering in his *Kommentar zu den Liedern der Edda*, erste Hälfte (Halle, 1927), referred to as *Gering*, followed by the page number in parentheses. References to the Elder Edda are based on Gustav Neckel, *Die Lieder des codex regius nebst verwandten Denkmälern*, (2nd ed., Heidelberg, 1927), references to the *pulur* on Finnur Jónsson’s *Skjaldedigtningen*. All Modern Icelandic words are found in Sigfús Blöndal, *Íslensk-dönsk orðabók* (Reykjavík, 1920–24), all Modern Norwegian words in Alf Torp, *Nynorsk etymologisk Ordbok* (Kristiania, 1919). Words from other Scandinavian dialects than Old Icelandic are quoted from Torp unless specified. The language is not designated for Old Icelandic words found in Fritzner’s *Ordbog over det gamle norske Sprog* (Kristiania, 1886–1896), in Vigfusson’s *Icelandic-English Dictionary* (Oxford, 1874), or in *FJ*. I do not stop to disagree with Gering in the many instances in which he wanders far afield for an etymology of a dwarf-name. Gering did not observe that the dwarf-names were made from the living linguistic material used and understood by the *pulr* and his contemporaries. Instead he often tried to derive dwarf-names from ancient compounded hero-names, the parts of which were so fused that none but a learned etymologizer could separate and understand them, the meanings of which would be a sealed book to the simple people who made up the dwarf-names. But I gratefully acknowledge here my indebtedness to him.

Atvarðr	? Probably a scribal error, and not originally intended for a name. Certain MSS read <i>at vas þar</i> and <i>oc vas þar</i> .
Aurvangr	Gravelly plain. Cp. <i>aur</i> , ‘gravel,’ <i>vangr</i> , ‘plain.’ ⁸
Aurvargr	Gravel outlaw. Cp. <i>aur</i> , ‘gravel,’ <i>vargr</i> , (1) ‘wolf,’ (2) outlaw.’
Austri	The one in the East. Cp. <i>austr</i> , ‘east.’
Bari	Ready, eager (to fight). Cp. <i>barr</i> , ‘ready, eager, fiery.’
Barri	Awkward one, butterfingers. Cp. MnI <i>barri</i> , <i>idem.</i>
Berlingr	Little bar, handspike. Cp. <i>berlingsáss</i> , ‘pole,’ MnN <i>berling</i> , ‘little beam under the flooring of a vessel,’ S <i>bärling</i> , ‘handspike,’ E <i>berling</i> , ‘cross-rafter.’
Bifurr⁹	Beaver, i.e. one who does things with zeal. Cp. MnN <i>bøver</i> , S <i>bäver</i> , D <i>bæver</i> , MnI <i>bifurr</i> . Borrowed from Frisian-LG <i>bever</i> . The native form of the word was <i>bjórr</i> . The name of this animal is often used figuratively for diligence. Cp. MnN <i>bjor</i> , ‘beaver, hard worker,’ E ‘to work like a beaver.’ MnI has gone even farther; <i>bifurr</i> , ‘beaver, mood, thought, inclination.’
Billingr	Twin brother. Cp. MnN <i>billing</i> , <i>idem.</i> , Finnish Swedish, <i>bil</i> , ‘uncle.’
Bíldr	An edged weapon or instrument. Cp. <i>bíldr</i> , ‘instrument for bloodletting, axe,’ MnI <i>bildur</i> , ‘instrument for bloodletting, arrow or other projectile,’ MnN <i>bill</i> , ‘instrument for bloodletting,’ S dial. <i>bill</i> , ‘tool for cutting ice,’ OS <i>bilder</i> , MnS <i>plogbill</i> , ‘plow-share,’ E <i>bill</i> , ‘a weapon.’
Bláinn	Blackish. Cp. <i>blár</i> , ‘black.’
Blindviðr	Blind board, i.e. a board or slat that was covered or did not come through. Cp. <i>blindr</i> , ‘blind,’ <i>viðr</i> , ‘board, slat, log,’ MnI compounds <i>blindeggaður</i> , <i>blindfella</i> , <i>blindjaki</i> , <i>blindksær</i> (Vigfusson), which indicate a covered or concealed object, or doing a thing so that the result is concealed; <i>blindrim</i> , <i>blindstræti</i> , things that do not come through.

⁸ Hermann Güntert, *Von der Sprache der Götter und Geister* (Halle, 1921), 141.

⁹ Gustav Indrebo, “Nokre stadnamn,” *Heidersskrift til Marius Hægstad* (Oslo, 1925), 65 ff.

Bløvurr	The shining one. <i>þulur</i> 17. Cp. MnN <i>blava</i> , 'to shine, glitter, glisten.'
Brísingr	Flame. Cp. <i>brísingr</i> , 'fire,' MnN <i>brisling</i> , 'fire, blaze, torchlight,' <i>brisla</i> , 'to shine, flame, sparkle, glow.'
Brokkr	Smith, who works with fragments (of metal). ¹⁰ Cp. <i>brók</i> , 'breeches,' MnI <i>brok</i> , 'white clouds along the mountains,' MnN <i>brok n</i> , 'fish that are torn in the net,' <i>brok f</i> , 'landslide,' Gm <i>+brekan</i> . This connection is preferable to one with <i>brokka</i> , 'to trot,' MnI <i>brokkur</i> , 'horse that trots hard,' because it agrees with known traditions. Also <i>Brokkr</i> is brother to <i>Sindri</i> , a name connected with smithing.
Brúni¹¹	Black or dark brown. Cp. <i>brúnn</i> , <i>idem</i> .
Búinn	Prepared (for burial). Cp. <i>at búa um lík.</i> , 'to prepare a corpse for burial.'
Bumburr	The swollen one. Cp. <i>bumba</i> , 'drum,' MnN <i>bumba</i> , pregnant female with swollen figure.
Buri	Son. Cp. <i>burr</i> , 'son.'
Burinn	Sonlike. Cp. <i>burr</i> , 'son.'
Bofurr	?
Bómburr	<i>Vide Bumburr supra.</i>
Dagfinnr	Day-finder, or Day-magician. ¹² Cp. <i>dagr</i> , 'day,' <i>finnr</i> . <i>Vide Finn r infra.</i>
Dáinn	Deadlike. Cp. <i>deyja</i> , 'to die.'
Dáni	Deadlike. Cp. <i>deyja</i> , 'to die.'
Darri	Spearman. <i>Fjölvinnsmál</i> 34 ² . Cp. <i>darr</i> , 'spear.'
Dellingr	The gleaming one. Cp. <i>+dallr</i> , ¹³ 'clarus, superbus.'
Dólgr¹⁴	Enemy, <i>draugr</i> . Cp. <i>dólgr</i> , <i>idem</i> , <i>dylgja</i> , 'hostility.'
Dólghbrasir	Battle-eager. Cp. <i>Dólgr supra</i> , <i>þrasir infra</i> .
Dólgbvari	Hostile spear. Cp. <i>Dólgr supra</i> , <i>þvari</i> , 'a sort of spear.'

¹⁰ Noreen, *Altisländische und altnorwegische Grammatik*⁴ (Halle, 1923), §318, 8.

¹¹ For mythical connotations see references in Bugge, *Fornkvæði 3a*, *New English Dictionary s. v. brownie* and *browning*, Hj. Falk, "Odensheite," in *Skrifter utgit av Videnskapsselskapet i Kristiania*, 1924, II, Hist.-fil. Kl. No. 10. *s. v.*, G. T. Flom, *Journal of American Folklore* XXXVIII (1925), 409. Has the OE name *Brūnstān* a mythical significance?

¹² *Dagfinnr* was a common and an ancient name which had been in use so long that this definition based on the meaning of its component themes is inept. A definition is given for the sake of completeness.

¹³ Hans Naumann, "Altnordische Namenstudien," *Acta Germanica*, Neue Reihe, Heft I (Berlin, 1912), 85.

¹⁴ A. M. Sturtevant, *Scandinavian Studies and Notes*, IX (1927), 151 ff.

Dóri	Borer, auger-man. Cp. MnI <i>dór</i> , ‘auger,’ MnN <i>dor</i> , ‘iron bolt, axle, axle-tap,’ <i>dore</i> , ‘iron rod,’ Faroic <i>dori</i> , ‘plug for a hole, auger, iron bolt.’ Possibly from German <i>dorn</i> .
Dramir	? <i>Vsp.</i> 15 ¹ . <i>V. l.</i> to <i>Draupnir</i> .
Draufnir	? <i>Vsp.</i> 15 ¹ . <i>V. l.</i> to <i>Draupnir</i> . Scribal error.
Draupnir	Dripper (of rings), a metaphor for goldsmith. Cp. <i>drjúpa</i> , ‘to drip.’
Dúfr	Nodder. Cp. <i>dúfa</i> , ‘to dip,’ MnN <i>dúva</i> , ‘to nod in sleep.’
Dulinn	Slow, weak. Cp. <i>dulinn</i> , ‘mistaken, conceited,’ MnN <i>dule</i> , ‘lazy, slovenly person,’ S dialect <i>dulen</i> , ‘sickly, unhealthy.’ In ablaut with MnN <i>dvale</i> , ‘stupor, state of hibernation.’
Dúri¹⁵	Sleepy. Cp. <i>dúrr</i> , ‘sleep,’ <i>dúra</i> , ‘to sleep.’
Durinn¹⁶	Sleepy. Cp. <i>Dúri supra</i> .
Dúrnir	Sleeper. Cp. <i>Dúri supra</i> . ¹⁷
Dvalinn	Torpid. Cp. MnN <i>dvalen</i> , ‘lazy, sleepy,’ <i>dvale</i> , ‘stupor, state of hibernation,’ in ablaut with <i>dúra</i> . <i>Gering</i> (13) objects to this connection and attributes the word to <i>dvelja</i> , ‘to delay,’ but the origins of both <i>dvale</i> and <i>dvelja</i> are identical.
Dorrí	Spearman. <i>Fjølsvinnsmál</i> 32 ¹⁸ . Cp. <i>dorr</i> , ¹⁸ ‘spear.’
Eggmóinn	Slain by the sword. Cp. <i>egg</i> , ‘edge,’ and <i>+móinn</i> , constructed by Falk and Torp, ¹⁹ employed by Torp ²⁰ again, and used by Hellquist ²¹ to account for

¹⁵ Sophus Bugge. *Studier over de nordiske Gude— og Heltesagns Oprindelse* (Christiania, 1881-89), 475, n. 3.

¹⁶ Detter, *PBB* XXI (1896), 107 n. 2.

¹⁷ This derivation is proposed by Finnur Jónsson in *Afnf*, XXXV (1909), 302. B. Sjöros in “Studier i nord. fil.” III (1912) No. 2, (*Skrifter utgivna av svenska litteratursällskapet i Finland* CIII) connects *Dúrnir* with *dyrr*, ‘door,’ and gives it the meaning ‘doorkeeper.’ There is one story (*Ynglingasaga*, Chap. XII) where a dwarf is a doorkeeper, but the rather large number of names meaning ‘sleepy, lazy, drowsy’ indicates a strong tradition. One inclines to the meaning ‘sleeper’ though both are linguistically possible.

¹⁸ Finnur Jónsson, *Ordbog til de af samfund til udgivelse af gammel nordisk litteratur udgivne rimur samt til de af Dr. O. Jiriczek udgivne Bosarimur* (København, 1926-27), s. v. *dörr*.

¹⁹ H. S. Falk and Alf Torp, *Norwegisch-dänisches etymologisches Wörterbuch* (Heidelberg, 1910-11), s. v. *moden*.

²⁰ Alf Torp, *Nynorsk etymologisk Ordbok*, s. v. *moden*.

²¹ Elof Hellquist, *Svensk etymologisk Ordbok* (Lund, 1922), s. v. *mogen*.

Norw-Danish *moden*, S *mogen*, ‘ripe,’ as participle to *móask*, ‘to digest,’ MnN *moa*, ‘to soften by pressure, beating, chewing.’ *Eggmóinn* would mean ‘made soft, weak, i.e. slain, by the sword.’

The *móinn* which occurs as a serpent-name may well be this same word, though FJ says it indicates the creature which inhabits the *móar*, ‘moors.’ The horse-name *móinn* probably means ‘brownish,’ cp. *mór*, ‘grayish brown,’ and it is not impossible that *Eggmóinn* means ‘edge-brown’ and refers to the dark color of the corpse after decay has set in. But the first meaning is supported by the other compounds of *móinn* in the *þulur*; *gestmóinn*, a sword-name (*Sverðaheiti* 9⁷), ‘beaten by strangers,’ which describes the fate of the sword in battle, and *fiskmóinn*,²² a helmet-name (*Hjálmshetti* 1⁸), ‘beaten by fish,’ i.e. ‘by swords.’ Fish is a common figure for sword.²³

Eikinskjaldi	The one with the oaken shield. Cp. <i>eik</i> , ‘oak, <i>skjoldr</i> , ‘shield.’ FJ and Gering (17) prefer this definition. Ross and Bugge ²⁴ prefer ‘the one raging with a shield.’ Cp. <i>eikinn</i> , ‘violent, raging.’ But warriors do not ordinarily ‘rage’ with a weapon of defence.
Eilífr	He who lives alone. <i>Flateyjarbók</i> (Christiania, 1860–68), III, 72. Cp. <i>Einlífir</i> . ²⁵ This was a common name in Iceland and Norway. The bearer was here a mortal dwarf.
Eitri	The very cold one. Cp. <i>eitr</i> , ‘poison.’ In compounds often, ‘severe cold.’
Fáinn	Shining. Cp. <i>fá</i> , ‘to color, brighten,’ <i>fáinn-</i> , ‘spotted,’ occurs only in compounds, MnI <i>fáinn</i> , ‘polished, shiny,’ MnN <i>faaen</i> , ‘pale, sickly looking.’
Falr	The ferrule or socket on the head of a spear into which the shaft is driven. Cp. <i>falr</i> , <i>idem</i> .

²² Finnur Jónsson adopts the variant *fíkmóinn* in *Skjaldedigtningen* B I, 665.

²³ Rudolf Meissner, *Die Kenningar der Skalden* (Bonn u. Leipzig, 1921), 154.

²⁴ Hans Ross, *Norsk Ordbog* (Christiania, 1895) s. v. *eikja*; Bugge, *Fornkvæði*, 93a.

²⁵ Alexander Jóhannesson, *Íslensk tungu i fornöld* (Reykjavík, 1924–24), §213, 3).

Fár	Shining. <i>Dverga heiti 5i.</i> Cp. <i>Fáinn supra</i> .
Farli	The faring one. Cp. <i>fara</i> , ‘to fare,’ <i>førull</i> , ‘traveller,’ <i>farald</i> , ‘that which fares about, a contagious disease,’ <i>farandi</i> (pres. part. of <i>fara</i>), ‘wind.’ Is <i>Farli</i> a wind-name?
Fjör	Magician. <i>Vide Finnur infra</i> .
Fili	(1) File. (2) By association with weak masculine nouns formed on tool-names it may mean ‘filer,’ as <i>Gering</i> (13) thinks. Cp. MnN S D <i>fil</i> . The source is Frisian or LG <i>file</i> , which, coming in with commerce, displaced the native <i>fæl</i> of the Scandinavian mainland, but failed in Iceland to drive out <i>þel</i> .
Finnr	Lapp, i.e. magician. Cp. <i>finnr</i> , originally (1) ‘finder, collector, i.e. a nomad who lived on what he found or killed,’ then (2) ‘a people at the cultural stage of the collector, the Lapps. ²⁶ Lapps were regarded as magicians by the Scandinavians.
Fjalarr	Paneller. Cp. <i>fjøl</i> , ‘plank, board, panel,’ <i>fjalhogg</i> , ‘block on which timber is split into panels,’ MnN <i>fjøl</i> , S <i>fjöl</i> , <i>fjäl</i> , D <i>fjäl</i> , ‘plank, board, panel.’ A <i>fjalarr</i> would be person (1) who made panels, or (2) who did panelling.

Fjalarr occurs also as the name of a cock, a giant, and of mortals, which latter undoubtedly have their names from the craft just mentioned. Karl Müllenhof²⁷ suggests the meaning ‘spy,’ and derives it from *fela*, ‘to conceal,’ which he assumes had in addition the meaning of MnN *fjela*, ‘to spy.’ This lacks support. Noreen²⁸ accepts the derivation from *fela*, but is silent as to the meaning. Lind does the same. This origin is possible and a meaning ‘concealer’ would not be unsuitable as a dwarf-name. Cf. *Alþjófr*. *FJ* defines it as ‘*den meget beherskende, vidende*.’ *Gering* (19) says *FJ* derives it from **Filuharjis*,

²⁶ T. E. Karsten in “*Studier i nord. fil.*” IX (1928), No. 3, (*Skrifter utgivna av svenska Litteratursällskapet i Finland CXXXIX*). Otto v. Friesen, “*Rö-stenen i Bohuslän*,” *Uppsala universitets årskrift*, 1924. *Filos. språkv. och hist. vetenskaper*, 4, 86 f., 100.

²⁷ *Deutsche Altertumskunde* (Berlin, 1883–91), V, 134.

²⁸ *Aisl. Gr.*⁴ §124, 2.

which he rejects as linguistically impossible.²⁹ One should add that such a derivation makes it an ancient hero-name, which contemporaries could not understand.

Fjølsviðr Very wise. Cp. *fjøl-* ‘much, manifold,’ *sviðr* or *svinnr*, ‘wise.’

Fornbogi Ancient bow. Cp. *forn*, ‘ancient,’ *bogi*, ‘bow.’

Forve ? *FJ* suggests reading *Forvē(i)*, ‘tempelødelægger’ or ‘beboer af et forvē, vanhelligt sted.’ The word occurs in an Old Norwegian legal code from Christian times: *þæt skal a forve færa oc ræyra þær er huarke gengr ifir menn ne fenaðr þæt er forue hins illa.*³⁰ *þet skal at forre færa oc ræyra þer sem huarke gengr ifuir men ne fenadar. Þet er forfue hins illa.*³¹ “It (a misshapen or monstrous birth) shall be brought to (the) *forve* and buried in a stone heap there where neither men nor cattle pass over. That is the devils *forve*.” Sophus Bugge comments on this passage:³² “I *forve* kan -e ikke være Suffix, thi ellers maatte første Stavelses Vokal være omlydt ved *i*-omlyd. Jeg formoder, at Ordet er opstaaet af *for-vē*. Andet Led er *vē*, Helligdom. Som første Led angiver *for-* ofte noget fordærvliget: *forbæn* Bøn om noget Ondt, *fordæða* Heks, som forudsætter et *fordāð*, o. fl. Jeg formoder derfor, at *forvē* betegner ‘et Sted, som er indviet til onde Magter’ eller ‘et vanhelligt Sted.’ Gotisk har ved siden af *veihs*, hellig, Sammensætningen *usveihs βέβηλος*, profanus. Formen *forre* er feilagtig.”

I suggest, hesitantly, another interpretation of *forvē*; that it has the same relation to *vē* that *forkirkja* does to *kirkja*, *forskáli* to *skáli*, and *forhús* to *hús*, indicating an outer part, porch or entrance to the *kirkja*, *skáli*, *hús* or *vē*.

Frár Swift. Cp. *frár*, *idem*.

²⁹ Gering here accuses Noreen of translating *Fjalarr* ‘(met)verstecker,’ in the third edition of the grammar, §119, 2, and explains at length that *Fjølnir* is the ‘*met-verstecker*,’ which is exactly what Noreen says.

³⁰ R. Keyser og P. A. Munch, *Norges gamle Love indtil 1387* (Christiania, 1846–1895) I, 339.

³¹ *idem*. I, 363.

³² *Afnf* II (1885), 211 f.

Frór³³	Swift. Cp. <i>frór</i> , <i>idem</i> .
Frosti	Cold Cp. <i>frost</i> , <i>idem</i> .
Fraegr	Famous. Cp. <i>frægr</i> , <i>idem</i> .
Fullangr	Long enough. Cp. <i>full-</i> , prefix indicating completion, <i>langr</i> , 'long.'
Fundinn³⁴	Found. Cp. <i>fundinn</i> , pp. of <i>finda</i> , 'to find.'
Galarr	Yeller, singer. Cp. <i>gala</i> , 'to yell, sing.' E <i>nightingale</i> .
Gandálfur	(1) Elf concerned with magic. (2) Wolf-elf, outlaw-elf, <i>i.e.</i> evil elf. Cp. <i>gandr</i> , (1) 'stick, magic wand, magic ball, magic' (2) = <i>vargr</i> , 'wolf, outlaw,' <i>álfur</i> , 'elf.'
Ginnarr	Deceiver. Cp. <i>ginna</i> , 'to dupe, deceive.'
Glói	The glowing one. <i>Vsp.</i> 15 ⁴ . <i>V. l.</i> to <i>Glóinn</i> . Cp. <i>glóa</i> , 'to glow.'
Glóinn	The glowing one. Cp. <i>glóa</i> , 'to glow.'
Glóni	The glowing one. <i>Vsp.</i> 15 ⁴ . <i>V. l</i> to <i>Glóinn</i> . Cp. <i>glóa</i> , 'to glow.'
Gollmævill	Rich sea-king. Cp. <i>goll-gull</i> , 'gold,' <i>Mævill</i> , diminutive of <i>mór</i> , 'sea-gull,' a sea-king name.
Grerr³⁵	Roaring. Cp. OE <i>gerar</i> , <i>idem</i> , <i>rarian</i> , 'to roar.' Prim. Scand. * <i>ʒarairiR</i> .
Grímr	Mask. A name used by a stranger to conceal his identity. Cp. <i>grímr</i> , 'mask, helmet.'
Gustr³⁶	A puff of wind. Cp. <i>gustr</i> , <i>idem</i> . <i>Vide Andvari supra</i> .
Hanarr	<i>Vide Hannarr infra</i> .
Hannarr	Skilled. Cp. <i>hannarr</i> , <i>idem</i> .
Hár³⁷	The high one. Cp. <i>hár</i> , 'high.'
Haugspori	Howe-treader. Cf. <i>haugr</i> , 'howe, grave-mound,' <i>spor</i> , 'spoor, track.'
Heptifili	File with a handle. Also possibly, one who uses a file with a handle, as with <i>fili supra</i> and <i>kili infra</i> . Cp.

³³ Noreen *Aisl. Gr.* §80, 2.

³⁴ Elias Wessen, "Nordiska namnstudier," *Uppsala universitets Årsskrift*, 1927, *Filos. språkv. och hist. vetenskaper*, 3, 90 n. 2.

³⁵ The following words ending in Prim. Scand. -iR, some of them i-stems and some originally ju-stems, indicate noises; *brestr*, *drynr*, *dykr*, *dynr*, *dynkr*, *fnyðr*, *glymr*, *gnyðr*, *gnyr*, *hlymr*, *hrinr*, *hrytr*, *hvinr*, *krytr*, *kviðr*, *rymr*, *skellr*, *skrækjr*, *styrn*, *styrr*, *svægr*, *ymr*, *ýss*, *brymr*, *þytr*.

³⁶ Sophus Bugge, *Helge-digtene i den aldre Edda, deres Hjem og Forbindelser* (Kjøbenhavn, 1896), 326 n. 1.

³⁷ To be found in *FJ s. v. 2. Hór*. For the various meanings and spellings often confounded with this word see Falk, *Odensheite s. v.*

Heri	<i>hepti</i> , ‘haft, handle,’ and <i>fili</i> , ‘file,’ <i>heptisax</i> , ‘a dagger with a handle,’ OE <i>hæftmece</i> , ‘sword with hilts.’
Herrauðr	Hare. Cp. <i>heri</i> , <i>idem</i> . The hare is not found in Iceland.
Herríðr ³⁸	Army-peace. C. C. Rafn, <i>Fornaldarsögur Norðrlanda</i> (Kaupmannahöfn, 1829–30), II, 446–448. Cp. * <i>Harja-freðuR</i> . ³⁸
Herríðr ³⁹	Army-beautiful. See <i>Herrauðr</i> above. Cp. + <i>Her-</i> (<i>Harja-</i>) and <i>friðr</i> , ‘beautiful.’
Hildingr	Warrior, prince, king. Cp. <i>hildingr</i> , <i>idem</i> .
Hleiðólfur	? <i>Vsp.</i> 15 ⁴ . <i>V. l.</i> to <i>Hlévangr</i> . Cp. <i>Hleið-?</i> , -ólfur -úlfr, ‘wolf.’ The prototheme is probably a scribal error.
Hleðólfur	Sword. <i>Vsp.</i> 15 ⁴ . <i>V. l.</i> to <i>Hlévangr</i> . Cp. <i>hleði</i> , ‘door,’ -ólfur -úlfr, ‘wolf.’ Words for door mean ‘shield’ in kennings. ⁴⁰ <i>Hleðólfur</i> means ‘shield-wolf,’ i.e. ‘sword.’ Cp. <i>hurðúlfr</i> , ‘door-wolf,’ i.e. ‘sword.’
Hlévangr	Sheltered plain. Cp. <i>hlé</i> , ⁴¹ ‘lee,’ <i>vangr</i> , ‘plain, meadow, common.’
Hlévargr	Lee-outlaw, i.e. evil person buried in a sheltered spot. Cp. <i>hlé</i> , ‘lee,’ <i>vargr</i> , ‘wolf, outlaw.’
Hljóðólfur	Howl-wolf. Cp. <i>hljóð</i> , ‘noise,’ -ólfur-úlfr, ‘wolf,’ <i>varghljóð</i> , ‘howling of wolves.’
Hornbori	Hornborer, i.e. a man who bores horn. Cp. <i>horn</i> , ‘horn,’ <i>bora</i> , ‘to bore,’ MnI, MnN, S dial., D, OE, MLG <i>bor</i> , S <i>borr</i> , ‘auger, gimlet, drill.’
Hugstari	The bold one. Cp. <i>hugr</i> , ‘mind,’ <i>starr</i> ‘stiff, firm,’ <i>hugdjarfr</i> , <i>hugdyggr</i> , <i>hugfastr</i> , <i>hugfullr</i> , <i>hugstórr</i> , ‘courageous.’
Hoggstari	Stubborn with blows. For <i>Hoggstari</i> . Cp. <i>hogg</i> , ‘blow,’ <i>starr</i> , ‘stiff,’ <i>hoggrammr</i> , ‘stout in blows.’
Horr	? <i>V. l.</i> to <i>Hár</i> . <i>Horr</i> means ‘linen, bowstring.’ The word is here probably only a form of <i>Hár</i> or <i>Hárr</i> , and should be written <i>Hórr</i> . ⁴²
Íngi	<i>Vide Yngve infra</i> , of which it is a <i>v. l.</i>
Iri	Irish. Cp. <i>trar</i> , <i>idem</i> .

³⁸ Naumann, *Altnordeische Namenstudien*, 35. Norenn, *Aisl. Gr.*⁴, §291, 4.

³⁹ As to the meaning of *Herrauðr* and *Herriðr* see note to *Dagfinnr supra*.

⁴⁰ Fritzner, *Ordbog over det gamle norske Sprøg*, s. v. *hleði*.

⁴¹ For a different derivation of *Hlé-* in proper names see Falk, *Odensheite s. v. Hléfreyr* and *Hléfør*.

⁴² Falk, *Odensheite s. v.*

Ivaldi	Wielder of the yew-bow, warrior, originally the god Ull. Cp. <i>+Iwa-waldan</i> , ⁴³ <i>idem</i> . The literal meaning of <i>Ivaldi</i> could still be clear to the poet's audience, but it is not so certain that references to Ull were understood. <i>Ivaldi</i> probably meant 'warrior' to them.
Jaki⁴⁴	Ice-floe or ice-berg. Cp. <i>jaki</i> , <i>idem</i> .
Jari	Warrior. Cp. <i>jara</i> , 'battle.' If this name was constructed from <i>Joruvellir</i> , ⁴⁵ the man who did it probably thought <i>Joruvellir</i> meant 'battle-plains.'
Kili	Wedge. Possibly, one who uses a wedge. <i>Vide Fili supra</i> . Cp. MnN, D <i>kile</i> , S dial. <i>kila</i> , borrowed from Frisian or LG <i>kil</i> . This foreign word was victorious on the Scandinavian mainland, but not in Iceland where <i>veggr</i> is retained.
Liðskjálfr⁴⁶	Shaking in the limbs. Cp. <i>liðr</i> , 'joint, limb.' <i>skjálfr</i> , 'trembling,' <i>liðmjákr</i> , 'limber jointed.' The usual translation, 'frightener of the army,' is impossible because <i>skjálfr</i> does not mean 'frightener.'
Litr	Color, especially reddish color of the face. Cp. <i>litr</i> , <i>idem</i> .
Ljómi	Glow, gleam, shine. Cp. <i>ljómi</i> , <i>idem</i> , northern S <i>ljom</i> , 'aurora borealis,' OE <i>lēoma</i> , 'glow, gleam.' Gothic <i>lauhmuni</i> , 'lightening.'
Lofarr	Stooper. Cp. MnN <i>luva</i> , 'to bend down, to walk or sit bent over.' S dial. <i>luva</i> , 'to withdraw abashed and ashamed,' MnN <i>luv</i> , 'something that hangs down, forelock, thick hair,' <i>luv</i> adj. 'with bowed head, with hair over the forehead,' E <i>lubber</i> , 'lazy thickset person.' <i>Lofarr</i> could also mean 'praiser.' Cp. <i>lofa</i> , 'to praise.'
Lóinn	Lazy. Cp. MnN <i>lōen</i> , 'inclinded to saunter,' <i>lōa</i> , 'to go slowly, waste time.'

⁴³ Mangus Olsen, "Hedenske Kultminder i norske Stedsnavne," *Skrifter utgit af Videnskapselskapet i Kristiania* 1915, II, *Histfil. Kl.* No. 4, p. 237, n. 1.

⁴⁴ FJ says *Jaki* is "vist kun forvansket af *Jari*." Hermann Güntert, *Kalypso* (Halle 1919) 49, remarks on the derivation of *jaki*.

⁴⁵ F. Detter u. R. Heinzel, *Sæmundar Edda mit einem Anhang hrsgb. und erklärt* (Leipzig, 1903) II, 22. Elof Hellquist, "Studier över de svenska sjönamnen" (Stockholm, 1903–6), 282, (*Bidrag till kändedom om de svenska landsmålen och svenska folkliv*, XX, 1).

⁴⁶ For comment on words similar to this in appearance, but not necessarily in origin or meaning, see Erik Brate, "Betydelsen av ortnamnet Skälv," *Namn och Bygd*, I, (1913), 103 ff.

Loki⁴⁷	The closer. Cp. <i>lok</i> , ‘the close, end,’ <i>lūka</i> , ‘to close, lock.’
Lóni	Lazy person. Cp. <i>lón</i> , ‘place where the water is still because it is protected from the open sea,’ MnI <i>lón</i> , ‘a stopping, a quitting,’ S dial. <i>lōna</i> , ‘to stop work,’ Shetlandic <i>lōni</i> , ‘lazy person with slovenly gait,’ MnN <i>luna</i> , ‘to walk softly as if spying.’ <i>Luna</i> sometimes has a past tense with long vowel, <i>loonde</i> , <i>loonte</i> .
Miðviðr	The middle board or slat. Cp. <i>miþr</i> , ‘middle, center,’ <i>viðr</i> , ‘board, slat, log.’
Mjøðvitnir	Meadwolf, i.e. toper. Cp. <i>mjøðr</i> , ‘mead,’ <i>vitnir</i> , ‘wolf.’
Mjøklituðr	Much colored, or, nearly red. Cp. <i>mjøk</i> , ‘much, just about, nearly,’ <i>-lituðr</i> , variant form of <i>litaðr</i> , ‘colored, red.’
Móðsognir	He who roars in rage. Cp. <i>móðr</i> , ‘rage,’ <i>svagla</i> , ‘to plash, babble,’ <i>sægr</i> (+ <i>svøgí</i>), ‘noise,’ OE <i>sweg</i> , <i>swæg</i> , ‘noise,’ E <i>sough</i> , ‘murmur of wind in trees,’ MnN <i>søg</i> , ‘talk, murmur,’ <i>søgja</i> , ‘to plash, babble,’ Gothic <i>swogatjan</i> , ‘to sigh.’ ⁴⁸
Móðvitnir	Ragewolf. Cp. <i>móðr</i> , ‘rage,’ <i>vitnir</i> , ‘wolf.’
Muninn	The reminding one. Cp. <i>munu</i> , ‘to remember.’ The name of one of Othin’s ravens.
Møndull	(1) Axle, shaft, especially of a hand-mill. (2) A handle, especially of a hand-mill. Cp. <i>møndull</i> , <i>idem</i> , early modern German (1499) <i>mandel</i> ⁴⁹ for <i>mangel</i> , ‘a roller for smoothing laundry,’ E <i>mandle</i> ⁵⁰ for <i>mangle</i> , Latin <i>manga</i> , <i>mangana</i> , <i>manganum</i> , Greek <i>μάγγανον</i> .
Nabbi	Nub. Cp. <i>nabbr</i> , ‘small protuberance on the skin or on the greensward,’ <i>nøbb</i> , <i>idem</i> , MnI <i>nabbi</i> , ‘a small boil on the skin.’
Náinn	(1) Corpse-like. Cp. <i>nár</i> , ‘corpse.’ (2) Relative. Cp. <i>náinn</i> , <i>idem</i> .
Náli	Axle of a hand-mill. Cp. <i>nál</i> , (1) ‘needle, tree-nail,’ (2) = <i>møndull</i> , ‘axle of a hand-mill.’

⁴⁷ Gering (49) gives bibliography of derivations of *Loki*.

⁴⁸ Sophus Bugge, *Fornkvæði* 388. F. Detter, *PBB*, XXI (1886), 107 n. 1. Falk u. Torp, *Norw.-dän. etymol. Wörterbuch* (Heidelberg, 1910), s. v. *suk*.

⁴⁹ Grimm, *Deutsches Wörterbuch* s. v.

⁵⁰ Vigfusson, *Icelandic-English Dictionary*, s. v. *møndull*.

Nár	Corpse. Cp. <i>nár</i> , <i>idem</i> .
Narr	? <i>V. l.</i> to <i>nár</i> . MnI <i>narr</i> , ‘fool,’ seems to be too late a borrowing from German to account for it, though there is no assurance of this. It is apparently a scribal blunder.
Nefi⁶¹	Relative, nephew. Cp. <i>nefi</i> , <i>idem</i> .
Niðhoggr	The hatefully striking one. Cp. <i>nið</i> , ‘hate,’ <i>hoggva</i> , ‘to strike.’
Niði	The one associated with the dark of the moon. Cp. <i>nið</i> , ‘the dark of the moon.’ So far as the form is concerned it might be from <i>niðr</i> , ‘son, kinsman, relative,’ but the context in which it stands (<i>Vsp.</i> 11 ¹) supports the view that <i>niði</i> indicates a phenomenon of nature.
Niðqtr	? The reading of the <i>MS</i> is doubtful. It is probably only an error for <i>Niðhoggr</i> .
Nífengr	? Probably an error for <i>Nípingr</i> . <i>Vide infra</i> . But cp. <i>ni-</i> for <i>níu-</i> , ‘nine,’ <i>fengr</i> , a word used as a name for Othin, for a horse, and for a magic sign.
Niningr	? <i>Vsp.</i> 11 ⁶ . <i>V. l.</i> for <i>Nípingr</i> . Scribal blunder. <i>Vide Nípingr infra</i> .
Nípingr	Pinch. Cp. MnI <i>nípingur</i> , ‘a pinch on the nose,’ MnN <i>nypa</i> , ‘to pinch.’ The word probably came in with the <i>nípileikur</i> , a game known in other Scandinavian countries.
Norðri	The one in the North. Cp. <i>norðr</i> , ‘north.’
Nóri	Little shaver. Cp. MnI <i>nóri</i> , ‘a small bit of something, a little shaver.’
Nýi	The one connected with the new moon. Cp. <i>ný</i> , ‘the new moon.’ <i>Nýi</i> could be from <i>nýr</i> , ‘new,’ but the context (<i>Vsp.</i> 11 ¹) indicates that it refers to a phenomenon of nature.
Nýr	New. Cp. <i>nýr</i> , <i>idem</i> .
Nýráðr	Ingenious. Cp. <i>nýráðliga</i> , ‘unexpectedly, surprisingly,’ <i>nýráðligr</i> , ‘unexpected, surprising, new-fangled, queer.’
Næfr	Clever, skilled. Cp. <i>næfr</i> , <i>idem</i> .

⁶¹ Occurs in *Þulur* 2³. Both *MSS* have *nefi*, which Finnur Jónsson prints *nefi* in *Skjaldedigningen* B I, 672. This word is immediately preceded by *Næfr* in both *MSS*. *Vide infra*.

Oinn	Shy. Cp. <i>ðask</i> , ‘to be afraid,’ MnN <i>oast</i> , ‘to be afraid,’ <i>oe</i> , ‘fear.’
Olíus	? “Asmundarsaga Kappabana” in Detter, <i>Zwei Fornaldarsögur</i> (Halle, 1891) 81 ff. An imitation of a Latin word. <i>Vide Alius supra.</i>
Ónarr	Starer. Cp. MnN <i>ona</i> , ‘tostare longingly at something.’
Ónn	This form is listed hesitantly instead of <i>qnn</i> by FJ but is not sufficiently documented. <i>Vide Ónn infra.</i>
Onni	? <i>Vsp.</i> 11 ⁸ . <i>V. l.</i> to <i>Ái</i> and <i>Óinn</i> .
Óri	The violent one. Cp. <i>óra</i> , to be quarrelsome,’ <i>aerr</i> , ‘mad, furious,’ <i>óraferð</i> , <i>óramaðr</i> , <i>óramál</i> , <i>órar</i> .
Orinn	Quarrelsome. <i>Vsp.</i> 11 ⁷ . <i>V. l.</i> to <i>Ánn</i> . <i>Vide Óri supra.</i>
Orr	Quarrelsome. <i>Vsp.</i> 11 ⁷ . <i>V. l.</i> to <i>Ánn</i> . <i>Vide Óri supra.</i>
Patti	Little shaver, little boy. Cp. MnI <i>patti</i> , <i>idem</i> .
Ráðspakr	Wise in counsel. Cp. <i>ráðspakr</i> , <i>idem</i> .
Ráðsviðr	Wise in counsel. Cp. <i>ráðsviðr</i> , <i>ráðsvinnr</i> , <i>idem</i> .
Reginn⁵²	The potent one, the wielder. Cp. <i>regen</i> , ‘the highest powers, the gods.’
Rekkr	Warrior, hero, man. Cp. <i>rekkr</i> , <i>idem</i> .
Síarr	He who makes the sparks fly, smith. <i>Vsp.</i> 13 ⁴ . <i>V. l.</i> to <i>Sviurr</i> . Cp. <i>síá</i> , ‘spark from the anvil.’
Sindri	The slag-man, smith. Cp. <i>sindr</i> , ‘slag or dross from a forge.’
Skáviðr	Slanting board or slat. Cp. MnI <i>skár</i> ⁵³ ‘slanting, crooked,’ <i>viðr</i> , ‘board, slat, rung.’ <i>Vide Blindviðr</i> , <i>Miðviðr supra</i> , <i>Viðr infra</i> . Finnur Jonsson prints <i>skáviðr</i> in <i>Skjaldedigtningen</i> B I, 652. FJ has <i>Skáfiðr</i> , ‘the wry Lapp.’ Editions of the Elder Edda have <i>Skáfiðr</i> and <i>Skafiðr</i> .
Skávaerr	Being good, <i>i.e.</i> goodnatured. Cp. <i>skár</i> , ‘good,’ adj. <i>værr</i> , ‘being,’ <i>högværr</i> , ‘meekminded.’ <i>Skáværr</i> may also mean ‘being wry, distorted, slanting.’ Cp. <i>skár</i> , slanting, crooked.’
Skirvir	Joiner who makes herring-bone panelling. Cp. MnN <i>skjerva</i> , ‘to make herring-bone panelling.’
Suðri	The one in the South. Cp. <i>suðr</i> , ‘south.’
Sviarr	? <i>Vsp.</i> 13 ⁴ . <i>V. l.</i> to <i>Sviurr</i> .
Sviðr	Wise. <i>Vsp.</i> 13 ⁴ . <i>V. l.</i> to <i>Sviurr</i> . Cp. <i>sviðr</i> , <i>svinnr</i> , <i>idem</i> .

⁵² A. M. Sturtevant, “A Study of the Old Norse Word *Reginn*.” *Journal of English and Germanic Philology*, XV (1916), 251–266.

⁵³ Finnur Jónsson, *Afnf*, XLIV (1928), 249.

Sviurr	? Cp. possibly MnI <i>svía</i> , ‘to decrease,’ used of pain. <i>sviun</i> , ‘decrease of pain,’ MHG <i>svinen</i> , ‘to disappear.’
Tigvae	?
Tirgr	? <i>V. l.</i> to <i>Tigvæ</i> .
Tóki⁵⁴	Blockhead. <i>V. l.</i> to <i>Jaki</i> . Cp. MnN S <i>tok</i> , MnN <i>toke</i> , ‘fool.’ Possibly it is an early loan word. Cp. LG <i>token</i> , ‘to play, joke.’
Túta	Little nub. <i>Flateyjarbók</i> , III, 418, 420. Cp. MnI <i>túta</i> , ‘a teat-like projection,’ <i>túteyg(ð)ur</i> , ‘popeyed.’ <i>Túta</i> was a mortal Frisian dwarf who lived among Norwegians in the eleventh century.
Uni	The calm one. Cp. <i>una</i> , ‘to be satisfied.’
Úri	The slag-man, smith. Cp. <i>úr</i> , ‘slack, slag, small splinters of iron which fall from the heated metal in smithing.’
Vali	(1) <i>Vali</i> , Welchman or man of Valland in Northern France. ⁵⁵ <i>Vsp.</i> 12 ³ . <i>V. l.</i> to <i>Náli</i> . Cp. <i>valir</i> , <i>idem</i> . (2) <i>Váli</i> , a son of Othin. Cp. <i>+vanilo</i> . ⁵⁶
Varr⁵⁷	Wary, cautious, shy. Cp. <i>varr</i> , <i>idem</i> .
Vegdrasill	(1) Road-steed. Cp. <i>vegr</i> , ‘road.’ <i>drasill</i> , ‘steed.’ (2) Glory-steed. Cp. <i>vegr</i> , ‘honor, glory.’
Veggr	Wedge. <i>Vsp.</i> 12. ¹ <i>V. l.</i> to <i>Veigr</i> . Cp. <i>veggr</i> , <i>idem</i> , <i>veggsleginn</i> , ‘wedge-shaped hammer.’
Veigr	Strength. Cp. MnI <i>veigur</i> , <i>idem</i> . The Old Icelandic word <i>veig</i> f, ‘strong drink,’ seems to be the source of two words in MnI; <i>veig</i> f, ‘strong drink,’ and <i>veigur</i> m, ‘strength.’ As we have no historical dictionary we do not know when this differentiation took place, but it is possible that the masculine form is old, though unrecorded in early times.
Vestri	The one in the West. Cp. <i>vestr</i> , ‘west.’
Viggr	Axe-bit. <i>Vsp.</i> 12. ¹ <i>V. l.</i> to <i>Veigr</i> . Cp. MnN <i>vigg</i> m and n, <i>idem</i> . As a masculine it would be <i>viggr</i> in the old period. There is also a MnN <i>vigg</i> m, ‘the opening made in setting the teeth of a saw.’ This would also

⁵⁴ Elias Wessen, *Nordiske Namnstudier*, 90, n. 3.

⁵⁵ Sophus Bugge, *Studier over de nordiske Gude- og Heltesagns Oprindelse* (Christiana, 1881–89), 207 ff.

⁵⁶ Eduard Sievers, *PBB*, XVIII (1899), 582 ff.

⁵⁷ Two smiths, both named *Varr*, though not called dwarves, are to be understood as such. In Finnur Jónsson, *Hrólf's saga kraka og Bjarkarimur* (Kjøbenhavn, 1904), 15.

be *viggr* in the old period. Torp⁵⁸ thinks both words are *veggr*, ‘wedge,’ but as they apparently coexist with *vegg* in Norway they may have been differentiated rather early. *Vigg* n, occasionally *vigg* m, ‘horse,’ is not a fitting dwarf-name. *Viggr*, ‘axe-bit,’ is a characteristic dwarf-name.

Vigr	Spear. <i>Vsp.</i> 12 ¹ . <i>V. l.</i> to <i>veigr</i> . Cp. <i>vigr</i> , <i>idem</i> .
Viðr	Board, slat, rung. Cp. <i>viðr</i> , <i>idem</i> .
Vífir	<i>Fututor</i> . Cp. <i>víf</i> , ‘woman,’ <i>vífinn</i> , ‘uxorious,’ MnI <i>vífni</i> , ‘uxuriousness,’ <i>vifsyndi</i> , ‘pleasure from intercourse with women.’
Vindálf	Wind-elf. Cp. <i>vindr</i> , ‘wind,’ <i>álf</i> , ‘elf.’
Virvir	Dyer. Cp. Old Frisian <i>verver</i> , ‘dyer.’
Vitr	Wise. Cp. <i>vitr</i> , <i>idem</i> .
Yngvi	Frey. Cp. <i>Yngvifreyr</i> , ‘Frey.’
þekkr	Beloved. Cp. <i>þekkr</i> , <i>idem</i> .
þjóðreyrir	The one buried in the famous stone-heap, or, the famous one buried in the stone-heap. Cp. <i>þjóð-á</i> , ‘great river,’ <i>þjóð-konungr</i> , ‘great king,’ <i>þjóð-kunnr</i> , ‘very famous,’ <i>þjóð-vitnir</i> , ‘the great wolf,’ <i>reyrr</i> , ‘a heap of stones,’ <i>reyra</i> , ‘to bury in a heap of stones.’
þjóðreyrir	<i>þjóðreyrir</i> occurs only once, in <i>Háv.</i> 160 ² , a passage for which there is but one <i>MS</i> , <i>codex regius</i> . All previous discussions of this word begin by altering it to resemble <i>Óðrerir</i> (<i>Háv.</i> 107). ⁵⁹
þjórr	Bull. <i>Vsp.</i> 12 ³ . <i>V. l.</i> to <i>þrórr</i> and <i>þrárr</i> . Cp. <i>þjórr</i> , <i>idem</i> . <i>MS</i> has <i>þjor</i> .
þorinn	Bold. Cp. <i>þora</i> , ‘to dare,’ <i>þoran</i> , ‘daring,’ MnI <i>þorinn</i> , ‘bold.’
þráinn	Stubborn. Cp. <i>þrárr</i> , ‘stubborn.’
þrár	Stubborn. Cp. <i>þrárr</i> , <i>idem</i> .
þrasir	Snorter, the one in rage. Cp. <i>þrasa</i> , ‘to snort, rage.’
þróinn	The increasing one. <i>Vide þrórr infra</i> .
þrórr	Boar. Cp. <i>þrórr</i> , <i>idem</i> , <i>þróask</i> , ‘to increase.’
þulinn	The mumbling one, silly person. Cp. <i>þula</i> , ‘a rhyme, jingle, poem,’ <i>þulr</i> , ‘mumbler, worthless poet,’ <i>þylja</i> , ‘to mumble.’

⁵⁸ *Nynorsk etym. Ordbok s. v.*

⁵⁹ E.g. *þjóðerer*, Finnur Jónsson, *Eddalieder* (Halle, 1888) 25. *þjóðrører*, FJ s. v., Neckel, *Edda*², 43. *Gering* (159). See *Gering* (129, 159) for references to older discussions.

Qlni

The one on the fore-arm. Cp. *qln*, ‘the forearm from the ends of the fingers to the elbow,’ Latin *ulna*. FJ changes *Qlni* to *Qlnir* in order to get a mythical name. It is not necessary.

Qnn or Qnn

(1) ? Cp. **AþawiniR*,⁶⁰ *Aþa-*, of undetermined meaning, **winiR-vinr*, ‘friend.’ *Ánn* (*An*) and *Qnn* may be variants of the same word.⁶¹ This is not a suitable dwarf-name, since it is a compound which is no longer transparent, an old heroic name. (2) An (undefined) part of a sword. Cp. *qnn*, *idem*. This is the least objectionable explanation. (3) Hard work. Cp. *qnn*, *idem*, Gothic *asans*, ‘summer (harvest-time).’ (2) and (3) do not account for *Ánn*.

C. THE FORM OF DWARF-NAMES

It is possible to classify the names as to form. A little more than a fourth of them are compound nouns or adjectives; *Alvíss*, *Alþjófr*, *Andvari*, *Aurvangr*, *Aurvargr*, *Blindviðr*, *Dagfinnr*, *Dólgþrasir*, *Dólgþvari*, *Eikinskjaldi*, *Eilifr*, *Fjolsviðr*, *Fornbogi*, *Forve*, *Fullangr*, *Gandálfr*, *Gollmævill*, *Haugspori*, *Heptifili*, *Herrauðr*, *Herríðr*, *Hleiðólfjr*, *Hleðiðólfjr*, *Hlévangr*, *Hlévargr*, *Hljóðólfjr*, *Hornbori*, *Hugstari*, *Hogstari*, *Ivaldi*, *Liðskjálfr*, *Miðviðr*, *Mjóðvitnir*, *Mjóklituðr*, *Móðsognir*, *Móðvitnir*, *Niðhoggr*, *Niðqtr*, *Nifengr*, *Niningr*, *Nýráðr*, *Ráðspakr*, *Ráðsviðr*, *Skáviðr*, *Tigvæ*, *Vegdrasill*, *Vindálfjr*, *þjóðreyrir*.

There are six among these, *Forve*, *Hleiðólfjr*, *Niðqtr*, *Nifengr*, *Niningr*, *Tigvæ*, which we do not understand, and therefore we do not know into what parts to divide them. The first seems to be composed of *for-vé*. The deuterotheme of the second is-*ólfjr=ulfr*, ‘wolf.’ The rest may or may not be scribal errors; at any rate they look like compounds.

If we ignore these six and the names *Herrauðr* and *Herríðr*,⁶² which are intruders among the dwarf-names, we will find that each of the rest is composed of two parts, the meaning of which was plain to an Icelander of the time in which the *þula* was composed.

⁶⁰ Jóhannesson, *op. cit.* §272, 2.

⁶¹ Noreen, *Aisl Gr.*⁴ 116. *Codex regius* of the Elder Edda has *aan*, *Hauksbók* has *án* in *Vsp.* 11⁷. One *MS* of the *þulur* (*A. M. 748 II 4to*) has the name *Qnn*. In the other *MS* this word is erased; possibly some one removed it who regarded it as an error.

⁶² They are the names of the children of a dwarf in a late novelized tale, “Þorsteins saga Víkingssonar” in Rafn, *FAS*, II, 446–448. These two names are

The compounds could have been made up at any time on the spur of the moment.

Another fairly large group is composed of adjectives,⁶³ mostly very common ones; *Alvíss, Annarr, Fár, Fjolsviðr, Frár, Frægr, Fullangr, Hár, Mjóklituðr, Nýr, Nýráðr, Næfr, Órr, Ráðspakr, Ráðsviðr, Skáværr, Sviðr, Varr, Vitr, þekkr, þrár*.

The weak masculine names make up over a fourth (29%) of all. A considerable number can be paired with monosyllabic neuter nouns. *Austri-astr, Darri-darr, Dorr-dorr, Eitri-eir, Frosti-frost, Haugspori-spor, Loki-lok, Niði-nið, Norðri-norðr, Nýi-ný, Sindri-sindr, Suðri-suðr, Úri-úr, Vestri-vestr, Qlni-qln*. A smaller number are related to monosyllabic masculines; *Buri-burr, Eikinskjaldiskjöldr, Hornbori-bor, Dóri-dór*, two to feminines, one of which is dissyllabic; *Náli-nál, Jari-jara*. *Lóni* has beside it *lón n* and *lón f*, *Nabbi* has *nabbr m* and *nøbb f*. A few are formed from adjectives; *Andvari-varr, Bari-barr, Brúni-brúnn, Hugstari* and *Hogstari-starr*. The following can best be compared to verbs; *Dáni-deyja, Dúri-dúra, Glóni* and *Glói-glóða, Óri-óra, Uni-una, Ívaldi-valda*. Of the thirty-five names in this paragraph only nine are recorded as being used for mortals, *Brúni, Darri, Frosti, Hornbori, Norðri, Nóri, Sindri, Uni*, possibly *Úri*. None of the nine are originally personal names, but all were first occupational names or nicknames, and most of them are recorded mainly as the latter. This shows that names of this class are mostly made up *ad hoc*.

We have also the following disyllabic weak nouns used as dwarf-names; *Ái, Barri, Dólg-þvari, Farli, Fili, Forn-bogi, Heptifili, Heri, Ingi* and *Yngvi, Íri, Jaki, Kíli, Ljómi, Nefi, Nóri, Onni, Patti, Tóki, Vali*.

A little more than a tenth of the names end in *-inn*,⁶⁴ most of them being connected with verbs; *Buinn-búa, Dáinn-deyja, Dulinn-dylja, Durinn-dúra, Dvalinn-dvelja* or *dúra, Eggmóinnmóask, Fáinn-fá* and the adj. *fár, Fundinn-finda, Glóinn-glóða, Löinn-MnN Loa, Muninn-muna, Óinn-óask, Órinn-óra, Þorinn-pora, þráinn-þrá, Þróinn-þróask* and *þróðr, þulinn-þylja*, a few

taken from the stock of old heroic names, and the parts are so fused that only a philologist could tell what each part means. When they are explained they tell nothing characteristic about dwarfs.

⁶⁴ Names belonging to more than one group are repeated. E.g., compound adjective are listed among compounds among adjectives.

⁶⁵ A. M. Sturtevant, "Old Norse *tig-inn: tig-inn; fú-inn: lú-inn*," *Scand. S. and N. X* (1928), 50-55

with nouns; *Burinn-burr*, *Náinn-nár*, *Reginn-regin*, and one with an adjective; *Bláinn-blár*.

Those ending in -arr are mostly affiliated with verbs; *Ánarr* and *Ónarr*-MnN *óna*, *Galarr-gala*, *Ginnarr-ginna*, *Lofarr*-MnN *luva*, and two with nouns; *Fjalarr-fjel*, *Síarr-sta*. Two are primarily adjectives; *Anarr* and *Hannarr*. One is of undetermined affiliation, as its meaning is not known; *Svíarr*.

Of the small group in -ingr, -lingr; *Berlingr*, *Billingr*, *Brísingr*, *Dellingr*, *Hildingr*, *Niningr*, *Nípingr*, the second from the last is probably a scribal error. Those in -urr are *Bifurr*, *Blofurr*, *Bumburr*, *Bofurr*, *Svíurr*, in -ir; *Dólgprasir*, *Dramir* (probably scribal error), *Skirvir*, *Vífir*, *Virvir*, *þjóðreyrir*, *þrasir*, in- *nir*; *Draupnir*, *Dúrnir*, *Mjóðvitnir*, *Móðsognir*, *Móðvitnir*.⁶⁵

The only considerable form-group left is that of the monosyllabic masculines, over thirteen per cent; *Álfr*, *Ánn*, *Bíldr*, *Brokkr*, *Dólgr*, *Dáfr*, *Falr*, *Fiðr-Finnr*, *Grerr*, *Grímr*, *Hórr*, *Litr*, *Nár*, *Narr*, *Rekkr*, *Tígr*, *Veggr*, *Veigr*, *Viðr*, *Vígr*, *þjórr*, *þrórr*, *Qnn*.

Túta is the only dwarf name besides the rejected *Herriðr* which is grammatically feminine. It is the name of a male. Seeing it is the name of a mortal it did not have to conform to the conventions of mythical dwarf-names. *Atvarðr* was probably not intended as a name. There are two names in -ill, which is frequently used, among other purposes, in the names of sea-kings, e.g. *Gollmævill*, but it is not clear why *Vegdrasill* gets among the dwarf-names.

Alíus is a Latin word; *Oltus* is an imitation of *Alíus*; *Álfrigg* is borrowed and adapted from German; *Mondull*, which fits none of the form categories above, is a western European cultural loan-word, ultimately Greek; *Bifurr*, *Fíli*, *Heptifili*, *Kili*, *Virvir* are loan-words, probably from Frisian, possibly from Low German; *Bumburr* is made on the noun *bumba*, which latter is supposed to be a foreign word.⁶⁶ *Dóri* is supposed to be based on a borrowed German *dorn*, *Tóki* possibly on LG *token*.

The ordinary themes which make up the greater part of Old Icelandic names are entirely missing, the names in *Arn-*, *Ás-*, *Berg-*, *Bryn-*, *Hólm-*, *Rún-*, *Sig-*, *Þór-*, in -arinn, -björn, -dan, -gestr, -kell, -leikr, -marr, -rekr, and hundreds of others. We are dealing with a very different class of names.

The transparentness of the compound names, the free use of adjectives as dwarf-names, the use of a considerable number of

⁶⁵ Finnur Jónsson, "Maskuline Substantiver på -nir," *Afnf*, XXXV (1918), 302.

⁶⁶ Frank Fischer, *Lehnwörter des Altwestnordischen* (Berlin, 1909), s. v. in index.

weak nouns made up *ad hoc*, the use of loan-words and even of words formed on loan-words all go to show that these names were not handed down from a remote past, but are the product of a contemporary body of opinion. The further fact that aside from the compound names, adjectives, and monosyllabic masculines the dwarf-names are limited to a small number of endings, *-arr*, *-i*, *-ingr*, *-lingr*, *-inn*, *-ir*, *-nir*, *-urr*,⁶⁷ i.e. that the dwarf-names can be referred to a small number of form-categories, shows that there was a rather definite convention in regard to such names.

D. THE CONTENT OF DWARF-NAMES

The names given dwarves in Iceland show their state and characteristics,⁶⁸ according to current tales.

The dwarves are the dead; they are one phase of the Living Corpse, the *draugr*, that has experienced the First Death and will experience the final and Second Death when the body disintegrates.⁶⁹

Many of the dwarf-names describe the Living Dead. The dwarf is called *Nár*, 'corpse,' *Náinn*, 'like a corpse,' *Dáinn*, *Dáni*, 'like one dead,' *Búinn*, 'prepared (for burial),' *Eggmóinn*, 'slain by the sword.' The dead man is *Bumburr*, 'a swollen thing,' as decomposition progresses he becomes *Brúni*, 'dark brown,' *Bláinn*, 'black.'⁷⁰ No longer a proud upstanding man, he is *Barri*, 'awkward, butterfingers,' *Dulinn*, 'weak and slow,' *Tóki*, 'blockhead,' *Liðskjálfr*, 'trembling in the limbs,' *Lofarr*, 'bent over,' *þulinn*,

⁶⁷ The intrusive endings *-ill* [two representatives] and *-ull* [one representative] are ignored here.

⁶⁸ Fritz Wohlgemuth, *Riesen und Zwerge in der afrz. erz. Dichtung* (Tübingen, 1906), Diss.; August Lütjens, "Der Zwerg in der deutschen Heldenichtung des Mittelalters" Breslau, 1911), (*Germanistische Abhandlungen* hrsgb. von F. Vogt, Heft 38); Josef Riefel, *Der Zwerg* (Dresden-Weinbohl, 1923) contains much material, no references; Helmut de Boor, "Der Zwerg in Skandinavien," *Festschrift, Eugen Mogk zum 70. Geburtstag* (Halle, 1924), 536-581; C. N. Gould, "They who await the Second Death," *Scandinavian Studies and Notes*, IX (1927), 167-201, and literature cited there, page 167, note 2.

⁶⁹ C. W. von Sydow, *Folkminnen och Folktankar*, XII (1925), häfte 2, 15-16, doubts that the dwarves have anything to do with the dead. He treats the general subject of the relation of spirits and the dead in an article in the preceding häfte, pp. 1-10, and in XIII (1926), 172-174.

⁷⁰ Hermann Güntert, *Kalypso* (Halle, 1919), 73 *blár* as color of corpse. K. E. Georges, *Ausführliches lateinisch-deutsches Handwörterbuch* (8th ed., Hannover and Leipzig, 1913) s. v. *aquilus*, 'dark brown, blackish brown,' 'color of death and of the underworld.'

'a silly mumbler,' *Dúfr*, 'a nodder,' *Dúri*, *Durinn*, *Dúrnir*, 'a sleeper,' *Dvalinn*, 'torpid,' *Lóinn*, *Lóni*, 'lazy,' *Ánarr*, *Ónarr*, 'one who stares at something,' *Uni*, 'one who is calm.'^{71,72}

Dwarves with a local habitation are described in terms of the place where the corpse lies buried; *Aurvargr*, 'gravel-outlaw' i.e. 'the outlaw buried in the gravel,' *Hlévargr*, 'lee-outlaw,' i.e. 'the outlaw buried in the sheltered spot,' *þjóðreyrir*, 'buried in the great stone-heap.'

The dead dwarf may be described by his activities in life; *Gollmævill*, 'rich sea-king,' *Grimr*, 'mask,' i.e. the anonymous stranger who died without telling his name, *Mjóðvitnir*, 'toper'; or by his activities after death; *Haugspori*, 'howe-treader,' who walks about on his mound, like the benevolent *draugr* of King Hreggwith.⁷³

The dwarf may be a relative who lies in the ancestral tomb, the oldest one can remember, *Ái*, 'great-grandfather,' or nearer ones; *Nefi*, 'nephew,' *Billingr*, 'twin brother,' *Buri*, 'son,' *Burinn*, 'one like a son.'

The dead man's good qualities may be told; *Frægr*, 'famous,' *Skáværr*, 'goodly,' *þekkr*, 'beloved.'⁷⁴

There may have been foreigners buried in Scandinavian soil who were supposed to spook about as dwarves; *Íri*, 'Irish,' *Vali*, 'Welch' or 'French.'

When people thought of the small size of dwarves they gave them names suitable to new-born infants; *Fundinn*, 'found,' *Nabbi*, 'little nub,' *Nóri*, 'tiny,' *Nýr*, 'new,' *Patti*, 'little shaver,' a name for a boy baby like Swedish *Putte*, *Qlni*, 'the one on the

⁷¹ Certain names given the dwarves are also names of Othin, god of the dead; *Bráni*, *Fjolsviðr*, *Ginnarr*, *Grimr*, *Hár*, *Hérr*, *Reginn*, *Þekkr*, *Þróðr*. *Þrasir* resembles the Othin-name *Þrasarr*. *Muninn*, which is not a fitting dwarf-name, is an intruder from the Othin tales. Cf. Falk, *Odensheite*.

⁷² It is worth noting that a number of dwarf-names also appear as serpent-names in the *Orma heiti*, *Skjaldedigningen* B I, 675. They are *grimr*, *móinn*, *náiinn*, *niðhöggr*, *óinn*, *óri*. The serpent-name *haugvarðr*, 'guardian of the mound,' is interesting in this connection. Güntert, *Kalypto*, 38. I. Reichborn-Kjennernd, "Ormen i nordisk Folkmedisin belyst ved den klassiske Oldtidsmedisin," *Til-lægshæfte til Norges Apotekerforeningens Tidsskrift*, 1924, 16. It would be fruitless to include here the few dwarf-names which are also giant-names, horse-names and stag-names, since these categories have not been investigated.

⁷³ Gould, *op. cit.* 172.

⁷⁴ It is possible that the names indicating relationship and good qualities may be noa-terms for spiteful dwarves that would harm the person who spoke their real and evil names.

forearm,' a pat name for a new-born child, given by some one who had noticed how women carry a tiny infant on the forearm. There is one non-committal name, *Fullangr*, 'long enough,' and one which may go by opposites, *Hár*, 'high.'

The dwarves were lecherous and from the stories told of them we know they lusted after the daughters of men;⁷⁵ *Vífir*, 'fututor,' *þróinn*, 'like a þrór,' *þrór*, 'boar,' then the symbol of Týr, the god of reproduction. Later Othin assumed the function and symbol of Týr.⁷⁶ The dwarves do not readily show themselves, for they fear the light of the sun which turns them to stone, and they have such names as *Heri*, 'hare,' a timid nocturnal animal, *Óinn*, 'shy,' *Varr*, 'wary.'

Though dwarves fear the light of the sun, they have, strange to say, names meaning 'bright colored, shining': *Blóvurr*, 'the shining one,' *Brísingr*, 'flame,' *Dellingr*, 'the gleaming one,' *Fáinn*, *Fár*, 'shining,' *Glói*, *Glóinn*, *Glóni*, 'glowing,' *Litr*, 'color, red,' *Ljómi*, 'gleam,' *Mjóklitúðr*, 'much-colored.' There are no tales that account for these names; they might refer to the forge fires of the dwarf smiths, but it is more likely that they point to the *haugaeldar*, the mysterious fires which in Icelandic tradition glow on grave mounds, the places where howe-dwellers are found.⁷⁷

In ancient days the rich put treasures into the grave mound for the use of a departed friend, and daring men would descend into the grave to rob the dead man of his goods. There were stories current of Living Corpses who fought intruders tooth and nail in defense of their wealth. While we have no stories of dwarves who thus defended their property many of the names picture them as fighting in the same manner as the *draugar* fought; *Bari*, 'fiery,' *Bifurr*, 'beaver, one who does things with zeal' (which may apply to an artisan as well), *Dólgr*, 'enemy,' *Dólbrasir*, 'battle-eager,' *Frár-Frór*, 'swift,' (can apply to an artisan also), *Hildingr*, 'warrior,' *Hugstari*, 'stubborn-minded,' *Hogstari*, 'stubborn with blows,' *Jari*, 'warrior,' *Möðvitnir*, 'rage-wolf,' i.e. 'violent warrior,' *Niðhoggr*, 'the hatefully striking one,' *Óri*, *Órinn*, *Órr*, 'quarrelsome,' *Reginn*, 'wielder,' *Rekkr*, 'warrior, hero,' *Þorinn*, 'bold,'

⁷⁵ Lütjens *op. cit.* 103; Gould *op. cit.* 198 f.

⁷⁶ Falk. *Odensheite*, s.v. *þror*.

⁷⁷ E.g. Jón Helgason, *Heiðreks saga* (København, 1914), 21. Carl Clemen, *Religionsgeschichte Europas* (Heidelberg, 1926), I, 231 remarks concerning Hephaestos "dasz eine aus der Erde aufsteigende Flamme auch sonst auf das mythische Feuer kleiner Erdgeister zurückgeführt wird."

þráinn, þrár, ‘stubborn.’ *Nípingr*, ‘pinch,’ describes the way *draugar* fight.⁷⁸

Sometimes the name of the warrior is formed from the name of his weapon by adding the weak masculine ending; *Darri-Dörri*, ‘spearman,’ *Eikinskjaldi*, ‘with oaken shield.’ Again the unchanged name of the weapon is the name of the warrior; *Bíldr*, ‘edged weapon’ (can also be artisan’s tool), *Dólgþvari*, ‘hostile spear,’ *Falr*, ‘ferrule on shaft of a weapon’ (or tool), *Fornbogi*, ‘ancient bow,’ *Hleðiðlfr*, ‘sword,’ *Vigr*, ‘spear,’ *Qnn*, ‘part of a sword.’

Perhaps the dwarf roared when he fought; at any rate we have a curious group of names indicating that he was noisy; *Galarr*, ‘yeller, singer,’ *Grerr*, ‘roaring,’ *Hljóðólfur*, ‘howl-wolf,’ *Móðsognir*, ‘roaring,’ ‘rage-roarer,’ *þrasir*, ‘snorter,’ *þjórr*, ‘bull,’ i.e. ‘belower.’ Cp. *dvergmali*, ‘echo,’ literally ‘dwarf speech?’

The dead dwelt not only in grave mounds, but in the rocks and mountains, and there they had access to all the riches beneath the surface, and people told tales of dwarves who were master smiths and skilled in all sorts of clever artisanship. They gave the dwarves names that indicate these activities, as names of trades; *Draupnir*, ‘goldsmith,’ *Fjalarr*, ‘splitter of panelling,’ *Skirvir*, ‘joiner of herring-bone panelling,’ *Virvir*, ‘dyer,’ and curious words for smith; *Brokkr*, ‘man who works with broken fragments’ (of metal), *Starr*, ‘he who makes the sparks fly,’ *Sindri*, *Úri*, ‘slag-man.’

We have noticed that *Bifurr*, *Reginn*, and *Frár-Frór* may be artisans. *Hannarr*, ‘skilled,’ *Nýráðr*, ‘ingenious,’ and *Næfr*, ‘clever,’ should be valuable workmen.

A mechanic may have a name formed on the name of the tool he uses, just as the warrior’s name may be formed on that of his weapon; *Dóri*, ‘auger-man,’ *Hornbori*, ‘man who works with a horn-boring gimlet.’ *Fili*, *Heptifili* and *Kili* may be names of users of the instruments indicated by their names, i.e. tool-name plus weak masculine ending; if not the ending, then its function by analogy since the names of so many tool-users and weapon-users were formed with *-i*; or they may be strictly tool-names. They will be treated as such in the next paragraph.

The name of the tool may be used for the artisan; *Berlingr*, ‘handspike,’ *Bíldr*, ‘edged tool’ (or weapon), *Falr*, ‘ferrule on handle of a tool’ (or weapon), *Fili*, ‘file,’ *Heptifili*, ‘file with a handle,’

⁷⁸ Gould, *op. cit.* 189.

⁷⁹ Gould, *op. cit.* 199.

Kili, *Veggr*, ‘wedge,’ *Viggr*, ‘axe-bit.’ A part of an apparatus may furnish the name for a dwarf; *Mǫndull*, *Náli*, ‘axle or shaft of a hand mill,’ *Viðr*, ‘board, slat, rung,’ *Blindviðr*, ‘blind-board,’ *Miðviðr*, ‘middle board,’ *Skáviðr*, ‘crooked board.’ We are given no hint as what the “boards” formed, of what they were a part; a gate, sled, boat, or what?

The dwarf-names afford strange connections with nature; *Austri*, ‘the one in the East,’ *Norðri*, ‘the one in the North,’ *Suðri*, ‘the one in the South,’ *Vestri*, ‘the one in the West,’ are the four dwarves that hold up the four corners of the sky, a tale that may not be at all old; *Niði* and *Nýi* ‘the waning and the new moon,’ *Eitri* and *Frosti*, ‘cold,’ and the winds; *Andvari*, *Gustr*, ‘gentle breeze or puff of wind,’ *Vindálfr*, ‘wind-elf,’ and maybe *Farli*, ‘the faring one.’ Have we slipped over into a new territory? There is a border-land of elves and dwarves, for we have elf-names for certain dwarves; *Álfr*, ‘elf,’ *Álfri*, ‘elf-king,’ the borrowed name that we rejected in the beginning, *Gandálfr*, ‘magic-elf,’ *Vindálfr*, ‘wind-elf.’

Those who have passed the gates of the first death have entered into great wisdom; such an one is *Álviss*, ‘exceedingly wise,’ *Fjolsviðr*, ‘very wise,’ *Ráðspakr*, *Ráðsviðr*, ‘wise in counsel,’ *sviðr*, *vitr*, ‘wise.’ As dwarves are demonic and evil,⁷⁹ a dwarf by his wisdom can be a *Ginnarr*, ‘deceiver,’ or a master thief, *Alþjófr*, ‘wholly a thief.’⁸⁰ So far the names have not told us in what direction this knowledge was exerted, upon craftsmanship, fighting, or council; but great wisdom in the North was usually associated with the supernatural, as *Fiðr-Finnr*, ‘magician;’ the summit of wisdom is probably touched in the aforementioned *Gandálfr*, ‘elf of magic.’⁸¹

There are certain names connected with cult; *Forve*, of which

⁷⁹ Lütjens, *op. cit.* 101.

⁸⁰ The name *Gandálfr* is probably connected with magic or cult. Nils Lid, “Gand og Tyre,” *Festschrift til Hjalmar Falk* (Oslo, 1927), 331 ff., shows that *gand* in MnN tradition may mean a magic ball of hair or other materials that can be put inside an animal to do it harm. Such a *gand* may be called an *alvkule*, ‘elf-ball,’ or *dvergkule*, ‘dwarf-ball,’ and may produce the illness known as *alvskot* or *dvergskot*.

A definite connection of the dwarf with magic is shown in *Háv.* 160, which tells of a dwarf chanting charms;

*Þat kann ek fímtánda, er gol Þjóðreyrir
dvergr, fyr Dellings durom:
afl gol hann ásom, en álfom frama,
hyggjo Hróptatý.*

we know so little, *Þróinn*, *Ingi-Yngvi*, *Ívaldi*, *Loki*,—if the latter was ever included in cult—the Othin-names and the elf-names already listed.

Certain loan-words call for comment. The first neighboring people of a higher civilization whom the Scandinavians knew intimately were the Frisians, the heirs of Roman commerce.⁸² Their trading posts were planted far up in Northern lands long before the settlement of Iceland. The chief ware they sought there was fur, and it is natural that their own name for one of the best furs, “*bever*,” should become not only known to the people with whom they traded, but also adjusted to their phonetic system. The result was *bifurr*. The Romans on the lower Rhine were not only traders but also manufacturers, and the Frisians, who as laborers acquired the Roman technique, would be familiar with the use of tools and would probably, after the Roman departure, manufacture and sell them to the North, bringing the Frisian names with them; *fili*, *kili*. The crowning glory of Frisian commerce was its beautifully woven and dyed cloth. The Frisians furnished the North with a number of words connected with clothing,⁸³ among them the word for dyer, Frisian *verver*, which the Icelander wrote as *virvir* or *virfir*.

Some of the names were unintelligently chosen: If *Ann* is an ancient hero name and the equivalent of *Qnn* (1) its meaning would not have been understood by the *þulr* or his audience, and so it would not have been suitable for a dwarf-name. *Aurvangr*, ‘gravel plain,’ and *Hlevangr*, ‘protected plain,’ suggest nothing connected with dwarves; they are some transmitter’s perversion of *Aurvargr* and *Hlévargr*. *Dagfinnr*, an old and common name, may have been brought in by its deuterotheme, ‘magician,’ but it does not seem in place. *Jaki*, ‘ice-berg,’ or ‘ice-floe,’ is outside the realm of dwarves and is probably a perversion of *Jari*. *Vegdrasill*, ‘road-steed,’ or ‘glory-steed,’ is either misunderstood by modern scholars, or it has come in from some other category of names. *Veigr*, ‘strength,’ is the only abstract noun in the list. It is probably an error for *Veggr*.

There is a residue of words whose meanings we do not know. Some of them are probably scribal errors, but not all of them;

⁸² Elis Wadstein, “Norden och västeuropa i gammal tid” (Stockholm, 1925), (*Populärt vetenskapliga föreläsningar vid Göteborgs Högskola*, ny följd, XXII). See especially chapter X and the bibliography.

⁸³ I quote them in the forms which Wadstein gives, *op. cit.* 148 f. *kläde*, *skåt*, *duk*, *dok*, *kjortel*, *kyrtil*, *skräddare*.

Bofurr, Dramir, Narr, Niðqtr or Niðqtrr, Nifengr, Nininger, Onni, Sviarr, Sviurr, Tigvæ, Tirgr.

The investigation of the form of dwarf-names made it evident that they were a contemporary product, based on current conventional accounts of dwarf-activities; a study of the meaning of these names provides additional evidence that this is true. If there had been no conventionalized pictures of the nature, manner of life and functions of dwarves upon which the coiners of dwarf-names could base their creations it would not have been possible for us to group the names about a small number of definite ideas. The classification of these names also affords us certain information as to the content of the current tales about dwarves. We learn that his names⁸⁴ pictured the dwarf as a corpse in process of decaying, yet living, torpid and infirm. They connect him with his burial place; they specify his activities in life and in death, his kinship, his social qualities, his nationality, his size, his lusts. They picture him as fearing living men and the light of the sun, yet being himself at times bright and shining; they further give him the characteristics of the *draugr* of which he is a specialized type, report his manner of fighting, specify his weapons and describe the roaring that accompanied his hostile acts. The names also describe him as a master workman, state his occupations, describe his skill, specify his tools, indicate his connection with nature and the confusion of elf and dwarf, exhibit his endowment with wisdom, cunning and magic, and show his connection with cult.

⁸⁴ It is interesting to watch the transmitters of dwarf-names at the work of creating names. We are herewith chiefly concerned with eight manuscripts representing three streams of transmission, the first and second of which are closely related, though all three are from the same source. 1. *R* (*gl. kgl. sml. n. 2365 4to* (the Elder Edda) in the Royal Library at Copenhagen, and *H* (*Hauksbók, cod. arnam. no. 544 4to* in the Arnamagnæan collection in the University Library of Copenhagen) contain the *Vqluspá* in versions that differ slightly from each other. 2. Manuscripts of the Younger Edda; *T* (*Trektarbók*, a paper manuscript in Utrecht); *U* (*cod. upsaliensis no. 11, 8 vo.* in the University Library in Upsala) *W* (*codex Wormianus, cod. arnam. no. 242 fol* in the University Library in Copenhagen); *r* (*gl. kgl. sml. no. 2367 4to* in the Royal Library in Copenhagen). These MSS contain the dwarf-name stanzas from the *Vqluspá* in a somewhat different version from *R* and *H*. In a few places they agree with *H* as against *R*. 3. Manuscripts containing the *Dverga heiti* from the *pulur*; *cod. arnam. 748 II 4to* and *cod. arnam 757 4to* in the University Library at Copenhagen. The *Dverga heiti* consist of six stanzas of eight short lines each, alliterative jingles composed of dwarf-names with almost no connective tissue.

We get this information through the cumulative evidence of numerous names grouped about the same idea.

Not all of these details concerning the life of dwarves are mentioned in the tales about dwarves, and one detail is frequently mentioned in the tales—that the dwarf lives in a rock or under the ground—which is not referred to by a name.

De Boor's study⁸⁵ of dwarves in Scandinavia showed that in

One could chart out the relationship of the manuscripts and discover which names were in the original list, the non-existent X back of all these streams.

But the disagreements are also interesting; they are of three sorts, one sort, rare, in which the scribe simply made an error and wrote something that does not exist in the Icelandic language, a second sort, also rare, where the transmitter failed to hear or to read the original correctly and put in a word that was an entirely good word but in no sense a dwarf-name, a third sort, rather frequent and very interesting, where some transmitter who failed to understand the original name made up and put in a good one in its place. All three sorts occurred with a name found in *Vsp.* 15⁹; *TWr* have *Hleðiðlfr*, 'door-wolf' i.e. 'shield-wolf,' a good kenning for sword, and a suitable dwarf-name. The *Dverga heiti* have *Hljóððlfr*, 'howl-wolf,' also a good dwarf-name. But *Hleðiðlfr* is probably the original because it is a kenning and harder to understand than *Hljóððlfr*, and the more difficult reading as a rule is the older. The innovation of the *Dverga heiti* was of the third sort. *U* has *Hleiððlfr*. *Hleið-* means nothing. It is simply a blunder, a change of the first sort. *H* has *Hlévargr*, 'lee-wolf,' i.e. 'lee-outlaw,' which may well mean 'the outlaw buried in the sheltered spot,' a possible dwarf-name, but not a brilliant invention. This was again a change of the third sort. The transmitter remembered that the word had to alliterate with *h* and that it contained something about a wolf; he satisfied these conditions. It is very evident that oral transmission played a part here. *R*'s *Hlévagr* must rest on faulty oral or written transmission of *Hlévargr*. *Hlévagr*, 'lee-plain,' i.e. 'sheltered plain,' is a normal word but in no sense a dwarf-name. It is a change of the second sort. The *Dverga heiti* contain a fairly good dwarf-name in *Aurvargr*, 'gravel wolf,' i.e. 'outlaw buried in the gravel,' but *R* and *H* have *Aurvangr*, 'gravel-plain,' in *Vsp.* 13⁷, a sensible word but one that tells nothing about dwarves. It is a change of the second sort from the original *Aurvargr*. In *Vsp.* 15⁹ *R* and *H* have *Haugspori*, *UWr* have *Hugstari*, 757 also has *Hugstari* and 748 has *Hogstari*. All three are excellent dwarf-names, but *Hugstari*, being in *MSS* of two separate streams of transmission, was evidently the original name. These changes are of the third sort. In *Vsp.* 12¹ *R* has *Veigr*, 'strength,' decidedly suspect as a dwarf-name because it is the only abstract noun in the lot, *H* has *Veggr*, 'wedge,' *U* has *Viggr*, 'axe-bit,' *Wr* have *vigr*, 'spear,' three suitable dwarf-names. On account of the name *Kili*, 'wedge,' one suspects that *Veggr* is here the original, but there is no proof. The change to *Veigr* was of the first sort, and if our suspicion is correct, those to *Viggr* and *Vigr* are of the third. There are other such changes, but these instances are sufficient to show that transmitters have again and again put in suitable new dwarf-names for old ones that were not well transmitted to them. The transmitters could draw independently from a fund of living tradition.

⁸⁵ See n. 68 above.

modern times an actual belief in the dwarf as evidenced by local traditions is limited to certain districts in northern Jutland, that there were in earlier modern times in the Scandinavian countries certain sporadic instances of local traditions well known to the North which may be survivors of a former richer store, that however the concept of the dwarf and pictures of his life and activities were through wandering tales, *Märchen*, creations of fancy rather than belief, the stock of these tales was increased by import. De Boor's study of the old period convinced him that also the former conditions did not differ greatly from the present. The results of my own study agree with those of de Boor. Setting aside a few exceptions for which reasons can be found and an added few due to the ineptitude of author or scribe, the dwarf-names are contemporary transparent creations which could be understood by any Icelander of the time. Most of them were undoubtedly created on the basis of descriptions of dwarves in current imaginative tales.

The fact that, with the exceptions which have been already noted, no ancient heroic names were applied to the dwarves—no old compounds which linguistic changes had fused into a unit separable only by trained scholars—shows that the naming of dwarves was not an ancient custom. It is rather a part of the learned Icelandic renascence of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. This same fact raises a further question which our material does not enable us to answer: do the dwarves belong to ancient Scandinavian lore or are they an importation from elsewhere?

De Boor makes certain minor exceptions to his general statement; he finds that some details do go back to a real folk-belief, *viz.* the dwarf as a skilled craftsman and as a dweller in a rock. I would add to the exceptions certain details that did not occur in his material; first, a group of names that from its very nature goes back to local traditions and therefore to real belief, the names constructed in terms of the place where the corpse lies buried second, in all probability, the group of names which describes the dwarf's activities in life or after death. Such names may have originally belonged to local traditions of *draugar*, and have been attracted to the dwarf-names because the dwarves are also *draugar*.

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